

7-30-1967

Kabul Times (July 30, 1967, vol. 6, no. 105)

Bakhtar News Agency

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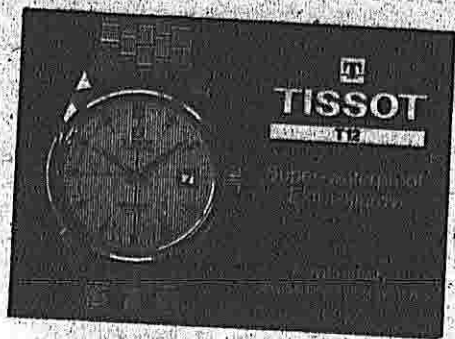
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THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. VI, No. 105

KABUL, SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1967 (ASAD 7, 1346 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 3

HM CONTINUES TOUR OF REMOTE VILLAGES

Koochis Dance And Sing In Welcome, Provide Escort

NAWOR, July 30, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Nader and other members of his entourage, left Miradina in Malestan for Nawor woleswali yesterday. Thousands of people shouting "Long Live the King" had gathered near the royal camp to bid His Majesty farewell.

The royal motorcade started from Miradina at 9.20 in the morning. There were large crowds in Miradina and Qurya who lined the road and cheered His Majesty.

In Naudi, Sabzak, Kandli and Kablo villages welcoming arches had been put up. Members of the Hazara and Khroti tribes of Koochis danced and sang to welcome their beloved King. Royal and national flags were fluttering in the villages.

His Majesty's car, escorted by horsemen, arrived in Korya village at 2 p.m. His Majesty had lunch with the elders of the Hazara and Khroti tribes. Later His Majesty watched javelin contests and dances.

His Majesty's motorcade, after passing through several more villages and being welcomed by large crowds, arrived in the capital of Nawor woleswali at 7.30 in the evening.

On the way, in Sazhak village, His Majesty met members of the second geological mission. The mission, which is examining stones found in the area said to contain gold and silver, gave an account of their progress to His Majesty.

Last night the elders of Malestan were received by His Majesty. They had dinner at the royal table. The Ghazni and Urozgan governors and Ghazni garrison commanders were also present.

Education Minister Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, who is in His Majesty's entourage, yesterday told a gathering of the people of Malestan details of the Third Five Year Plan.

The Plan envisages completion of

GOOD WISHES EXCHANGED

KABUL, July 30 (Bakhtar).—Pakistan President Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan sent a message of goodwill to his Majesty the King wishing him and the people of Afghanistan health and prosperity as his plane crossed into Iran from Afghanistan Friday.

In reply His Majesty sent his and Afghanistan's good wishes to him.

Indian Artists To Participate In Jashen

NEW DELHI, July 30, (INFA).—A group of leading Indian dancers and musicians will leave for Kabul on August 22 to participate in the Jashen celebrations.

The Indian Council of Cultural Relations in consultation with Sangeet Natak Akademi and Lalit Kala Akademi is selecting the Indian cultural troupe to participate in the Afghan celebrations. The Indian troupe is expected to be in Kabul till September 4.

De Gaulle's Visit To Canada Explained

PARIS, July 30, (AP).—Official sources said Friday night President Charles de Gaulle's trip to Canada was a deliberate attempt to aid French-Canadians in their struggle for equality.

They brushed aside the rebuke of Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson after de Gaulle in a speech at Montreal Monday appeared to give encouragement to French-Canadians.

As one official put it: "There is no de Gaulle problem, but a Canadian problem." The officials said France would continue and enlarge its cooperation with the French-Canadians, especially in the cultural field.

They said for several years there had been an extraordinary reawakening of the French-Canadians and it was expected that de Gaulle's trip would be the occasion to publicize this.

The enthusiastic reception given de Gaulle in French Quebec was the most striking outcome of the trip, the officials said, and under these conditions it was hard to understand talk of a "French diplomatic defeat."

The outline of the French official position was distributed by the French news agency, the customary means of making known the government's views.

Ministry Officials Answer Questions

KABUL, July 30, (Bakhtar).—Engineer Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, Dr. Mohammad Hesam Rafiq, Deputy Minister for Agriculture, and Mohammad Yasin Mayel, Deputy Minister for Irrigation, yesterday appeared before the Mesh-rano Jirgah's general session and answered questions on the ministry's budget for the current Afghan fiscal year.

The House also approved the development budgets of the Foreign Ministry, Kabul Municipality, Afghan Air Authority and the Agricultural Bank in accordance with the views of the Budgetary and Financial Affairs Committee of the House.

The views of the committee were read by the chairman of the committee, Senator Mohammad Hashim Wasokht.

The House, attended by 43 senators, was presided over by Senator Abdul Hadi Dawl.

Miss Nourzai Opens 15-Bed Hospital

KANDAHAR, July 30, (Bakhtar).—The 15-bed Manzel Bagh hospital was inaugurated by Minister of Public Health Miss Kubra Nourzai yesterday evening.

The minister told the gathering of officials present at the function that the government, with due consideration to the balanced development of the country and under the guidance of His Majesty the King, hopes to enlarge public health facilities.

The minister said that with the completion of the Third Five Year Plan of the country, more people will benefit from public health projects.

Former Governor of Kandahar and new Minister Without Portfolio Dr. Mohammad Anas, said the hospital will provide added medical facilities to the people.

In the morning Miss Nourzai inspected the child and mother care centre in the city.

The minister also inspected the civilian hospital and the malaria eradication department.

Salim Urges More Investment In Balkh Textile Plant

KABUL, July 30, (Bakhtar).—Engineer Abdul Samad Salim, Minister of Mines and Industries, returned here yesterday after an inspection tour of various projects in Balkh and Jozjan provinces. Saturday morning he inspected the cotton gin under construction in Balkh.

The Plant, which will gin 10,000 tons of cotton annually, is expected to be commissioned shortly.

Eng. Salim also visited the Balkh textile plant and the edible oil factory now under construction.

Friday evening Salim participated in a meeting held to discuss the role of private capital investment in industrial projects. Views were exchanged on the plans of the Balkh Textile Company to build the plant in collaboration with a French firm. The minister advised the private sector to invest more in the plant.

The director of the Bakhtar Industrial Company said that in addition to the edible oil plant, two plants to clean raisins will be imported shortly. The agreement for their import has been signed. One will be installed in Mazare Sharif and the other in Andkhoi. Each can clean 2,000 tons annually.

Canada Gives \$9 m. Loan To India

OTTAWA, July 30, (AP).—The Canadian government announced Friday a \$9,000,000 loan to help India's mineral exploration.

Under the terms of the loan, the bulk of the money will be used to supply equipment for the Geological Survey of India for mapping of mineral deposits, exploration and drilling.

The deal includes mining and prospecting equipment.

The project will help India undertake a programme of copper, zinc, nickel, lead, bauxite, asbestos and manganese exploration. The development of these industries is expected to strengthen the industrial base in the country.

TARAKI, YAFTALI ASSUME POSTS IN CABINET

KABUL, July 30, (Bakhtar).—The new minister of justice, Mohammad Ehsan Taraki, and the new minister of planning, Abdullah Yafthali, assumed their posts yesterday. They were introduced to officials by the outgoing ministers—Dr. Mohammad Haider and Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee.

Dr. Haider bid farewell to officials of the Justice Ministry and Dr. Ziaee to those of the Planning Ministry.

Yafthali, addressing the officials, said he hoped that under the guidance of His Majesty the King and with the cooperation of the public and officials the Third Five Year Plan will be completed successfully. Yafthali paid tribute to the outgoing minister. Ziaee thanked the officials for their cooperation during his term of office and wished Yafthali success.

Taraki, addressing the officials of his ministry, thanked His Majesty and Prime Minister Maiwandwal for their trust in appointing him to "this delicate and highly important post."

He hoped to achieve success with the help of Almighty God and the officials.

Paying tribute to the outgoing minister, Taraki said that during Dr. Haider's term of office the Supreme Judicial Council project, the draft law regulating the attorney's responsibilities, the draft telephone law, the draft private investment law, the civil aviation tax draft law, the draft of the public health law and the draft of the postal law had been prepared.

"In addition to the fact that I know some of you, we also have the same ideals in terms of training and study of law," the minister said. "Our democracy is developing, and the duty of enlightened youth in strengthening and supporting healthy political consciousness is a delicate one."

"It is the hope of all youth in Afghanistan to see that democracy (See picture on page 4)

Four Physicians Leave For FRG

By A Staff Writer

The last four of a group of 20 Afghan physicians left Kabul last week for 18 months of higher studies in the Federal Republic of Germany. The physicians, who will receive practical training in their specific fields in West Berlin clinics, will be guests of the city during their entire stay. Other members of the group have gone previously to the FRG under a similar programme, some of whom have already returned home after completing their term. Under the same programme students from many other Asian and African countries will also receive training in various fields of medicine, a Federal German embassy spokesman told the Kabul Times.

Following are members of the group which left last Thursday: Abdul Wahab Naim; Mir Mohammad Afzal Qorashi; Mohammad Mohsin Bakhtari and Sayed Maarof Waizy.

With the exception of one all members of the group are fluent in German. Learning the language, however, is not a prerequisite, said a embassy spokesman, since highly qualified interpreters in the languages of guest countries will be available to help the physicians.

US Advises Congo To Spare Tshombe

WASHINGTON, July 30, (AP).—The United States is quietly advising the government of the Congo that it would be a great mistake to execute Moise Tshombe, should he be extradited from Algeria.

This counsel is being given through diplomatic channels. American officials would not discuss it, but acknowledge, although without disclosing details, that such efforts have been made.

The United States seeks to help Tshombe only for humanitarian reasons.

Tshombe's claim that he was victimised by the Central Intelligence Agency, did not enhance his reputation here. He made the allegation of the CIA's role in his kidnapping on July 22 when Algeria's supreme court ordered that he be extradited to the Congo.

The only comment by the U.S. State Department spokesman was that the U.S. government could not "condone kidnapping."

Tshombe was sentenced to death in absentia for treason by a Congolese court.

Algeria broke diplomatic relations with the United States during the Arab-Israeli war and the United States has no means to influence the government of Houari Boumedienne, one way or another.

Iraqi Delegation Meets Benawa

KABUL, July 30, (Bakhtar).—A seven-man delegation of ulema and learned men of Iraq called on Abdul Raouf Benawa, Minister of Information and Culture, yesterday morning in his office.

The delegation, headed by Abdul Ghani, is from the Ministry of Auqaf of Iraq.

The delegation is on an unofficial tour of Islamic countries, presenting information on Palestine.

The team of experts from Iran now here to participate in the manuscripts seminar called on Benawa in his office yesterday afternoon.

More experts from Pakistan and India arrived yesterday to participate in the manuscripts seminar.

Aminar Ali and Professor Wahiduddin from India and Professor Naqwi from Pakistan are among the delegates.

See picture on page 4

Condolence Meeting

KABUL, July 30, (Bakhtar).—HRH Marshall Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, HRH Sardar Mohammad Daoud, HRH Sardar Mohammad Naim, HRH Sardar Abdul Wali, Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, members of the cabinet, generals of the Royal Army, and other officials Friday and Saturday attended the condolence meeting of retired Lt. General Pir Mohammad Tarakhail in the Sherpur Mosque.

UAR Calls Poison Gas Charge Camouflage Of Israeli Crimes

CAIRO, July 30, (AP).—A UAR minister Saturday rejected anew allegations of the use of poison gas by UAR forces in Yemen.

Ahmed Hassan el Fikki, Under Secretary of foreign affairs, said "these vicious and unfounded allegations are designed, to camouflage and divert the attention of international public opinion away from Israeli atrocities."

El Fikki was addressing a gathering of the Cairo diplomatic corps and foreign press invited to see a UAR film illustrating what the minister described as "the extent of atrocities and damage inflicted upon civilians in the Suez Canal sector as a result of the latest aggressive and inhuman acts of the Israeli armed forces."

The films showed extensive damage and destruction of dwellings, schools and hospitals in the UAR canal zone cities, said to have been inflicted during Israeli aerial and artillery bombardment during the latest breach of the ceasefire.

The film included numerous shots of mutilated corpses of

women and children.

El Fikki said Israel "in occupying part of our territory and perpetrating acts of aggression is making the situation in the canal zone more tense and more difficult to solve."

He added that the UAR government was determined to respect the ceasefire but "will resist all further aggression or expansion from the Israeli side."

Iraq Announces An Amnesty

CAIRO, July 30, (DPA).—Iraq will release political prisoners to give them a chance of participating in the liberation struggle against Israel, Iraqi Premier General Taher Yahya announced Friday, according to the Middle East News Agency.

Yahya, in a policy statement (part of which has already been reported in these columns), also announced that Iraq would stop issuing new prospecting permits to foreign oil companies and instead support efforts to build a national oil industry.

Iraq would work for complete economic unity with the UAR, he said. Both countries earlier this week agreed to increase trade exchanges fourfold to reach 14 million pounds worth of goods.

The country's five-year plan would be carried out with priority given to productive agricultural and industrial projects, he said. The army and police force, presently being reorganised on a "modern and scientific basis", would get the latest equipment, Yahya stated.

Iraq Seeks Arab Economic Unity

CAIRO, July 30, (Tanjug).—Iraqi Minister of Economy el Sayed Abdel el Yader said Friday that the present situation in the Arab world requires firmer cooperation among the Arab countries and the adoption of a common Arab economic attitude to other countries.

El Yader stated that Iraq accepted the postponement of the session of the council for economic unity until after the conference of Arab foreign ministers talks with the UAR and Syria and that bilateral agreement will also be signed shortly with Algeria and Sudan.

Dwelling on the agreement concluded between the UAR and Iraq to abolish all customs between the two countries, el Yader said this is the basic step towards complete economic unity.

FIRE ABOARD US CARRIER KILLS 48

SAIGON, July 30, (Combined News Services).—A fire broke out on the U.S. aircraft carrier Forrestal in the Tonkin Gulf Saturday, killing at least 48 of the crew. Thirty planes were destroyed.

The fire apparently started on the flight deck at a time when aircraft, fuelled, armed and manned, were getting ready to take off for raids on North Vietnam.

The huge ship was an inferno of blazing planes, exploding bombs and rockets and screaming men as escorting vessels raced to the rescue.

A spokesman said the fire on the flight deck was extinguished 75 minutes after it broke out. But the fire had spread and even after four hours there were small pockets of flames.

Saturday night the stricken carrier, seared by flame and racked by explosions, was sailing under its own power to meet a hospital ship.

The usual complement of the carrier, which came "on station" in the Gulf of Tonkin only last Tuesday, was given as 4,400 men and up to 85 planes, most of them jets.

The final casualty figures were not yet available.

"There are a number of injured and unaccounted for," a spokesman said. "The Forrestal and all other assisting ships are conducting a count to determine accurately the number of casualties. Persons unaccounted for may include those transferred to other ships by helicopter for treatment or those who jumped into the water to avoid the fire and were picked up by other ships."

The fire was the third fatal blaze aboard U.S. carriers operating in Southeast Asian waters in nine months.

The U.S. Navy reported a death toll of 44 and injuries to 47 in a

fire aboard the Oriskany on October 26.

A few days later, on November 4, eight men were killed on the carrier Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The three fires struck the carriers in different places. In the case of the FDR, the trouble apparently started deep below decks in an area where hydraulic equipment and materials were stored.

The Oriskany fire started on the main hangar deck. The Navy has yet to report its final and official determination of what set off that blaze, but at the time there were reports that a flare was involved.

With the flight-deck fire in the Forrestal all three classes of attack carriers operating off Southeast Asia have been involved in fatal blazes. The Oriskany is much the smallest of the three. The Forrestal is the first of the supercarriers to operate off Vietnam.



THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays and Afghan public holidays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency

A TAX ON INHERITANCE?

It is time we considered the possibility of levying inheritance tax. This will boost state income and provide a permanent source of revenue. As a developing nation, Afghanistan needs more money and therefore the state is entitled to seek every legitimate avenue to raise the needed funds.

If such a tax is introduced, it will decrease some social evils which usually result from people inheriting too much wealth. Reliance on inherited wealth by the younger members of a family normally deprives them of the will and desire to pursue knowledge or take up a career.

The introduction of such a tax could also boost contributions to good causes. People would be less tempted to accumulate wealth. And if, as in several countries, large donations to be collected from the inheritors could be figured.

The Ministry of Finance could undertake a preliminary survey for levying inheritance tax. To start with, an office for registration of property could be established. This office must collect all data related to property, so that when a man dies a complete list of the immovable property he has left will be known. The department could also evaluate the property, so that, in accordance with that, the amount of money to be collected from the inheritors could be figured.

A gradual system of taxation should be deployed. By this we mean the position of the surviving family should be given due consideration. From the inherited wealth some money should be earmarked for the needy members of the family, so they would be saved from financial difficulties. In some developed countries,

Food For Thought

Years of love have been forgot

In the hatred of a minute.

—Edgar Allan Poe

such as England, the inheritance tax is 50 per cent. It is raised if the property is large enough. The wealth a man makes during his lifetime is also taken into consideration.

If there is an inheritance tax, the richer people will prepare wills and, in most cases, as has been gathered from experience, they show a keen interest in giving large contributions to educational and cultural institutes, as exemptions granted to these might lower the rate of inheritance tax.

There is no doubt that it will be very difficult to determine the amount of movable property a man owns. But we could start with immovable property first. Since this will be on a national scale, it will require hard work and years of preparation before a complete and truly efficient registration office can be established. As a long-term project, the department could aim at registering immovable property like jewellery also, as has been done in some other democratic societies.

Admittedly, the idea may not be scientific nor based on legal studies required to ascertain the position of ownership and state acquisition of inherited wealth. And there might be valid objections. However, we feel that it can be studied as an idea. The Ministry of Justice will be able to make a thorough study of the legal and social problems involved and provide us with a definite answer whether such an idea is feasible in Afghanistan now. The Ministry of Finance, too, could play its part by initiating a measure and contributing its view for the preparation of a possible draft law.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

"The King in the Heart of His People" was the caption of an editorial in yesterday's *Anis*. Whenever the question of safeguarding our national independence, our national unity, is raised, our people consider the King as the saviour and symbol of these causes, the paper said. Whenever the question of development plans and the progress and prosperity of the nation is raised the goodwill and wise guidance of His Majesty the King is remembered.

Each and every member of Afghan society is convinced of the fact that there is a direct link between the Sovereign and his people which is strengthened by feelings of sincerity and loyalty, the editorial said. The desire for the nation's progress and prosperity is always dearly cherished by His Majesty the King. It is due to these noble sentiments that His Majesty the King makes use of every opportune moment to take a close look at the living conditions of his people in the remote parts of the country.

His Majesty's trip to Malesan, Jaghory and Nawar, where people have acquired notable skill in land cultivation as well as handicrafts and whose cooperation in the implementation of development plans is an established fact, will undoubtedly prove useful and effective in solving some of the prevailing problems in the area. As His Majesty has stated, the people in the area will have an opportunity to get in close touch with members of the government and Parliament who are accompanying him. The people will surely discuss their social and economic problems with the representatives of the executive and the legislature with a view to finding appropriate solutions for these problems.

The people of Malesan, Jaghory and Nawar have been fortunate enough to get the benefit of accelerated modern education during recent years as also the development projects which have been launched in their respective areas.

However, the editorial said, not all their problems have been solved or their wishes fulfilled due to lack of funds and personnel. That is why the government has far-reaching programmes for the region during the Third Five Year Plan.

It is hoped that these plans will be fulfilled with the cooperation of the inhabitants of the region.

The same issue of the paper carried another editorial criticising weekend crowds spoiling the Daran garden of Paghman. A few years ago the garden suffered from heavy floods. Now the Daran garden is getting more and more crowded during weekends and holidaymakers

are being very cruel to what is left of the garden. Stones are brought from the riverbed to make kebab fires, tree branches are cut to be used as fuel and kebab bars and piles of stones, bones and food garbage are thrown all over the place. The editorial called on the Paghman municipality and the holiday-makers to pay more attention to the upkeep and cleanliness of the Daran garden.

World Press

Muhammed Hussain Heikal, editor in chief of the Cairo newspaper *Al-Ahram*, whose weekly editorial usually illustrates President Nasser's thinking, said real and lasting social and political achievements could only be accomplished after "unity of purpose is reached through conviction, after discussion and thinking...not through orders and blind obedience."

"Otherwise we risk the chance of turning men into irresponsible tools," he said.

Heikal was analysing the implications of Nasser's speech last Sunday in which he set guidelines for the future to counter the results of last month's Arab-Israeli war and said self-criticism was "a healthy phenomenon."

Heikal came out strongly in defence of the strict application of what he called "civilised procedure in carrying out society's verdict against dissenters."

He called for more autonomy for institutions such as the press, universities and the UAR Supreme Court to "implement the individual's stand against the state if the latter seems to be overriding the law."

"The individual has the right to impose the law on the state just as the state has the right to impose the law on him," he said.

Yomiuri Shimbun of Tokyo said Thursday that Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin has said his country is ready to bring peace to Vietnam, even at the risk of breaking ties with China.

The paper said in a dispatch from Warsaw that Kosygin made this known to Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Miki when they met in

Moscow last week.

Kosygin, however, conditioned the Kremlin's planned move on some peace efforts on the part of the United States, the paper said.

Kosygin indicated the conditions include an unconditional and indefinite halt to the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam.

Kosygin, however, emphasised to Miki that the Soviet Union is determined to do its utmost to help Hanoi if the United States fails to comply with such conditions, the report said.

The *Kansas City Star* wrote Friday: "Charles de Gaulle apparently has returned home from Canada to be greeted by something less than a hero's welcome...Rarely, if ever, in modern times has the visiting head of a major state been so pointedly invited to get out by his official hosts. Rarely has one so plainly deserved such a rebuff as a consequence of his own bad manners."

"De Gaulle, to be sure, has weathered earlier and more serious domestic storms than any which might conceivably blow up over his unhappy mission to Canada. In the end, so far, the old magic has always prevailed, perhaps as much through default of a viable opposition as by virtue of the President's extraordinary fortwork."

The *Kyodo* news service of Japan has been elected president of the Organisation of Asian News Agencies (OANA) at the closing session of its second general assembly. *Kyodo* succeeds the *Pressa Trust* of India, which has held the presidency since OANA was set up in 1961 at a conference in Bangkok sponsored by UNESCO.

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Circulation and Advertising:

Extension 59:

Editorial: Ex. 24, 58

Search For Cause Of US Racial Violence

Shocked Americans, Negro and white, are watching the spread of U.S. racial violence with growing concern for the safety of their own communities and mixed views on its causes and how to stop it.

Small towns and big cities, more than 14 in the last 14 days, have been hit by mob violence ranging from disorderly groups breaking windows to widespread arson, looting and murder by sniper fire.

This was America's first summer of racial strife—with summer but half over. More than 68 men, women and children have been killed during rioting since July 12.

Hundreds are homeless. Thousands have lost their possessions or livelihood. More than 4,000 have been arrested.

The Watts riot in Los Angeles in 1965, which took 34 lives, sparked other riots across the land which left fewer dead and less widespread damage. Newark, New Jersey's riot touched off this summer's bloody two weeks.

All of the major violence this year has been in the northern part of the country. But there is no set pattern.

The Detroit riot, which has claimed 35 lives and is the most expensive story in terms of damage, with estimates running as high as \$1 billion was the first to include widespread looting by both Negroes and whites.

Lawmakers, civil rights leaders and average citizens ponder the cause and how to stop the riots.

Senator Robert C. Byrd Democrat of West Virginia, says

riots should be put down with "brute force" and adult looters "shot on the spot."

The republican leadership in both houses of Congress has introduced resolutions calling for a joint congressional committee to look into the underlying despair in the nation's Negro ghettos and for subversive influences suspected by some of sparking the violence.

Others have renewed pleas for increased federal aid to impoverished neighbourhoods.

The Vietnam war has cut deeply into funds for the federal war on poverty.

About a year ago the federal budget bureau projected a \$4 billion programme for the current year. The proposal now is for \$2 billion of which \$1 billion would go into the cities this year if Congress grants the full amount.

Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League says he senses a growing "callousness" on the part of Congress that he believes has helped lay the groundwork for the riots.

"The lawmakers voted down civil rights legislation last year, opposed a rat control bill last week—and then made a lot of jokes about the measures," he said. "This frivolity isn't designed to end rioting."

The Reverend Mister James P. Breeden, a Boston minister and civil rights leader, contends there is an "ironic contrast" between the nation's ability to mobilise resources or the Vietnam war, and its seeming inability to do much for its own cities and their residents, breeds more discontent.

Four top U.S. Negro leaders issued a statement Wednesday calling for an end to the rioting, saying nothing could justify "the present destruction of the Negro community and its people. No one benefits under mob law. Let's end it now."

H. Rapp Brown, national chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, told newsmen Wednesday "we will burn the country down, honkies (whites) and all." He had been arrested by federal agents a few minutes earlier on Maryland charges of complicity in a Negro riot.

Democrats and Republicans talked at length about the rioting during the last few days but failed to agree on its cause or how to stop it. The republicans claim President Johnson, a democrat, lost time in dispatching federal troops.

Johnson was reluctant to use federal troops to put down a riot. Only once before in modern U.S. history—in Detroit in 1943—have federal troops been sent at the request of a state governor to maintain law and order.

Part of the 101st Airborne Division, the same unit represented now in Detroit, was sent to Little Rock, Arkansas, to stop integration disturbances 10 years ago by President Eisenhower.

Eisenhower said Wednesday he dispatched them "to prevent the state authorities from violating civil rights."

Part of Johnson's reluctance was the fear that the dispatch of federal troops to Detroit would set a precedent from which there could be no turning back.

(AP)

Pope's Move For Catholic-Orthodox Unity

By Bennet M. Bolton

Pope Paul came to Istanbul and embraced Athenagoras in a sign that this need not be so.

Athenagoras has none of the power and worldwide authority over his followers that the Pope has. The patriarch presides at an Orthodox see which through history had enjoyed prestige and honour, but issues no commands to other patriarchates.

Athenagoras's patriarchate has little wealth and depends on benefactors prominent in Turkey, including American theatre chain millionaire Spyros Skouras.

The three meetings Tuesday between the Pope and the patriarch caused a source close to Athenagoras to remark privately:

"What a wonderful triumph! What a magnificent gesture!"

The great and mighty comes to the weak and poor."

Psychology alone, however, is not enough to revolve all the past hatreds and divisions that grew over the centuries after Catholic and Orthodox split in 1054 on the issues of Papal authority.

The Pope touched on this in a Latin document he gave to Athenagoras, who shares his desire for bringing the two churches back together again.

"This desire," the Pope's message said, "animates a resolute wish to do all in our power to hasten the day in which full community between the western and Eastern churches will be reestablished."

The Pope urged "mutual contacts to deepen the pastoral life that each of the churches pursues."

(AP)

Significance Of Kennedy Round Tariff Cuts

GATT tariff negotiations have always tended to be such a mixture of highly esoteric, almost theological, argument and very detailed bargaining that it is only now, as the post-Kennedy Round tariff schedules are becoming available, that the full extent of the success achieved in Geneva is becoming clear.

The final stages of the negotiations were a genuine "cliff-hanger" with failure a very real possibility. But instead of failure the talks produced the largest tariff cuts ever made by the highly industrialised countries.

A few figures will illustrate the magnitude of the achievement. Total imports of the United Kingdom, the United States, the European Economic Community, Japan, Switzerland and Sweden in 1964—the last year for which the negotiators had full data at their disposal—amounted to just under \$60,000 million.

Of this, \$22,700 million was in goods already free of duty. Of the remainder, about half covered goods on which tariffs are to be reduced by 50 per cent or more.

Less than one fifth of the total trade of these countries has been excluded from the tariff cuts.

There is, of course, still some unfinished business. The Americans will have to amend their American selling price legislation if there is to be a full-scale reduction all round in the chemicals sector.

What is clear, however, is that once all the cuts have been implemented in four and a half years' time, tariffs will cease to be a major obstacle to trade over a wide range of the manufactured goods which the industrialised countries sell to each other. Just what the impact of this on world trade will be is almost impossible to quantify. Calculating the effect of a tariff cut is difficult because at low levels a duty may not significantly affect trade and thus its elimination do nothing much to increase it.

Conversely, the halving of a high duty could have startling results on trade flows. This is perhaps especially true of consumer goods where a price reduction can bring a product within the means of a large new group of potential customers.

What is undoubtedly true is that the economic development of postwar years in practically all countries has owed a great deal to the gradual elimination of trade barriers.

Initially, the non-tariff barriers—quotas and currency restrictions—were the biggest obstacles. Then we went through a phase, culminating in the Kennedy Round, when attention was concentrated on tariffs.

In the future, it is non-tariff obstacles which are bound to come to the fore once again. In the meantime though, industrial specialisation on a worldwide scale will be given another powerful impetus, to the benefit of all of us, consumers and—in the slightly longer run—producers alike.

For Britain, the results are satisfying. Her commercial policy ever since the war has been directed towards the achievement of freer world trade, both because successive governments have believed this to be the right policy overall and because as a country which has to rely on exports of manufactures to pay for imports this was and remains in Britain's interests.

At various stages in the Geneva talks, the British contribution was of considerable importance. The initial British offer was to reduce tariffs across the board of 50 per cent with only 4 per cent of manufactured goods imported from non-Commonwealth industrial countries expected.

In the final stages, Britain agreed to a reduction of her steel tariff as a necessary "sweetener" to the final package. She also accepted a raising of the minimum wheat price and a world food aid programme. The latter went some way to help both the cereal exporting

nations and the developing countries, although neither the food exporting nations nor the developing countries got as much out of the Kennedy Round as they might have wished.

The developing countries' exports of manufactures should, it is true, benefit to some extent from tariff cuts and from the adoption of the anti-dumping code which will make it impossible to keep out goods merely because they happen to have been produced in countries where wage costs are low.

Nonetheless, the main impact will initially be felt by the industrialised nations. But on any realistic assessment it has to be recognised that the advance of the developing nations does depend on the continuing prosperity of the richer ones.

This, after all, is one of the reasons why in the longer run the Commonwealth must wish Britain well in the EEC membership talks.

The faster the pace of progress in the industrially more advanced countries, the greater their ability to provide aid and also trade openings.

However, it is not only in this indirect way that developing countries will benefit from the Kennedy Round.

As the British government's white paper on the Geneva negotiations points out, Britain, for example, is eliminating the duties on cocoa and cocoa products and reducing by 50 per cent the duty on raw coffee.

On a number of other products, too, such as some tropical fruits and spices, Britain is also either eliminating or reducing her duties.

In her efforts to help the developing world Britain, the white paper stresses, is prepared, provided other industrialised countries take similar action, to implement at one stage the whole of the agreed tariff reduction on certain products of interest to developing countries.

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THE UNPARALLELED AND UNRIVALED KHORASANI SCRIPTS

The fourth article in the series on Afghan arts and crafts is about the calligraphy, inscription and manuscripts of Khorasan.

A beautiful Khorasani art during the Islamic period was calligraphy. Many prominent scholars believe that it was written by a skilled Joz-Khorasani scribes were unparalleled and that Khorasani manuscripts are unrivalled. Their beautiful calligraphy and illuminations often make it difficult to decide which part to look at first.

Calligraphy was common in Afghanistan from the beginning of the Islamic period. Originally writing was in Nabathean. Later scribes changed to Kufic script which was spread by the Arabs in the seventh century a.d.

The oldest inscription yet known in Afghanistan was found in the valley of the Tuchi in Waziristan on a large tablet of stone. It is dated the month of Jamadi-ul-Awal 243 a.h. (857 a.d.) and has nine Arabic lines in Kufic script and five Sanskrit lines in Sarada Nagri script. The stone is at present in the Peshawar Museum.

This tablet shows that in the mid-ninth century a.d. Kufic script together with Sanskrit were present in the eastern regions of Afghanistan and that Arab literature and customs permeated as far as the hills of Tuchi.

Another inscription was found on the banks of the Indus among the ruins of the city of Waihind which was the provisional capital of the Kabul Shah rulers after being routed by the Islamic invaders.

In 1894 in one of the wells in the old city an Arabic inscription bearing Kufic letters was discovered which says:

"In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful; this well was dug by Abu Jafar Mohammad bin Abdul Jabar bin Mohammad Aljozjani in the year 482 Highera (1090 a.d.)."

This tablet proves that Kufic script in Afghanistan was used as far as the banks of the Indus. The fact that it was written by a skilled Jozjani is also of interest.

The oldest books written by the people of Khorasan in Kufic (now in European museums and libraries) are:

Alabania bin Haqayik Aladoya by Mansur Herawi in the month of Shawal 447 a.h. (January 1055 a.d.). The scribe was Ahmad Tausi, nephew of Firdausi Khorasani. The only copy of which is now in the library of Vienna.

Ketab Al-Tarouf Lamzihab Al-Tasawuf, by Imam Abu Ibrahim Ismail bin Mohammad Mustamali Bukhari in 390 a.h. (999 a.d.). The book is a famous document of Farsi of the Samenid period. A copy of it, transcribed in Kufic in

1080 a.d., is in Peshawar in Library of Maulana Fazl Samdani.

Hedia Almutalemi by Abu Bakr Rabi bin Ahmad Bukhar a copy of which is now preserved in Oxford.

Mohammad bin Omar Raddoyani's Ketab Tarjuman Albalaga in 1113 a.d. by Sher bin Dielamsepar Kutbi a student of Asad Tausi. It is now in the Istanbul conquerors library. Kufic manuscript was used from the beginning of the Islamic period to the end of the Ghaznavid and Saljouki eras.

The oldest example of Kufic script extant, however, dates to 568 a.d. in the tablet bearing Arabic and Greek scripts found in Herat of Jabal hills.

Another slab bearing such lettering is a gravestone found in Egypt dating back to 651 a.d.

At first letters were large, uneven and unattractive. But as people of Khorasan took more interest in calligraphy and began to turn out more and more manuscripts, scribes eventually developed their skill into an art.

In the Saljouki era utmost attention was paid to Kufic calligraphy. From it Naskh script was formed, known in the 13th century as Taaluk. Naskh and Taaluk developed into Tastaleek which was highly intricate and ornate.

We trace the beginning of Tastaleek to the Kublat-ul-Ketab of Mir Ali who lived in the court of the Temurid rulers of Khorasan. The copy of which is in the British museum was written down by Homayoun Khajoe Korman in 1397.

Tastaleek writing was fostered by the Temurids in the renaissance of art in Herat where it was perfected. Mir Ali, a famous scribe of this school, and his students Maulana Jafer ran the Bayasinkari Mirza Calligraphy school. His son Abdullah also taught in this school and trained 40 calligraphers.

Jafer Bayasinkari inscribed the most beautiful manuscripts of the period, the Shah Nama of Firdausi in 1420 a.d. The same Jafer also inscribed the Gulistan of Saadi in 1426 a.d. for Prince Bayasinkari which is considered the best book in the Chesterbeti collection of London. These books have the mark of the library of Bayasinkari on them.

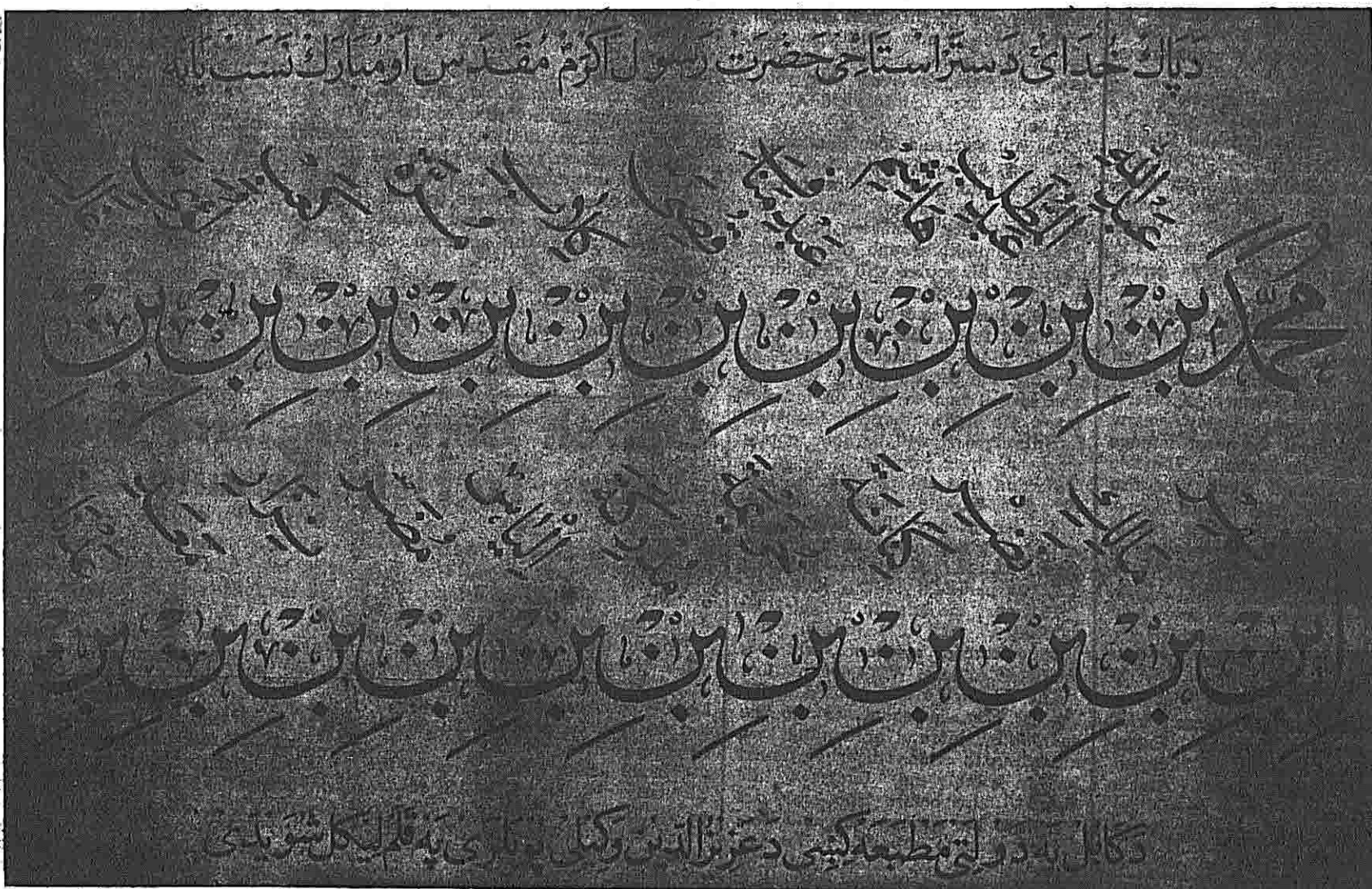
Another student of Mir Ali around 1475 a.d. was a world traveling artist who spread the Tastaleek script from Herat to Jerusalem. One of his students, Sultan Ali who lived until the reign of Sultan Hussam in 1506 is believed to have written the divan of Mir Ali Shernawai, the prime minister of Herat. The same calligrapher also wrote the copy of Goye and Chowgan Arefi between 1456 and 1475 which now lies in Istanbul's conquerors library.

(Contd. on page 4)



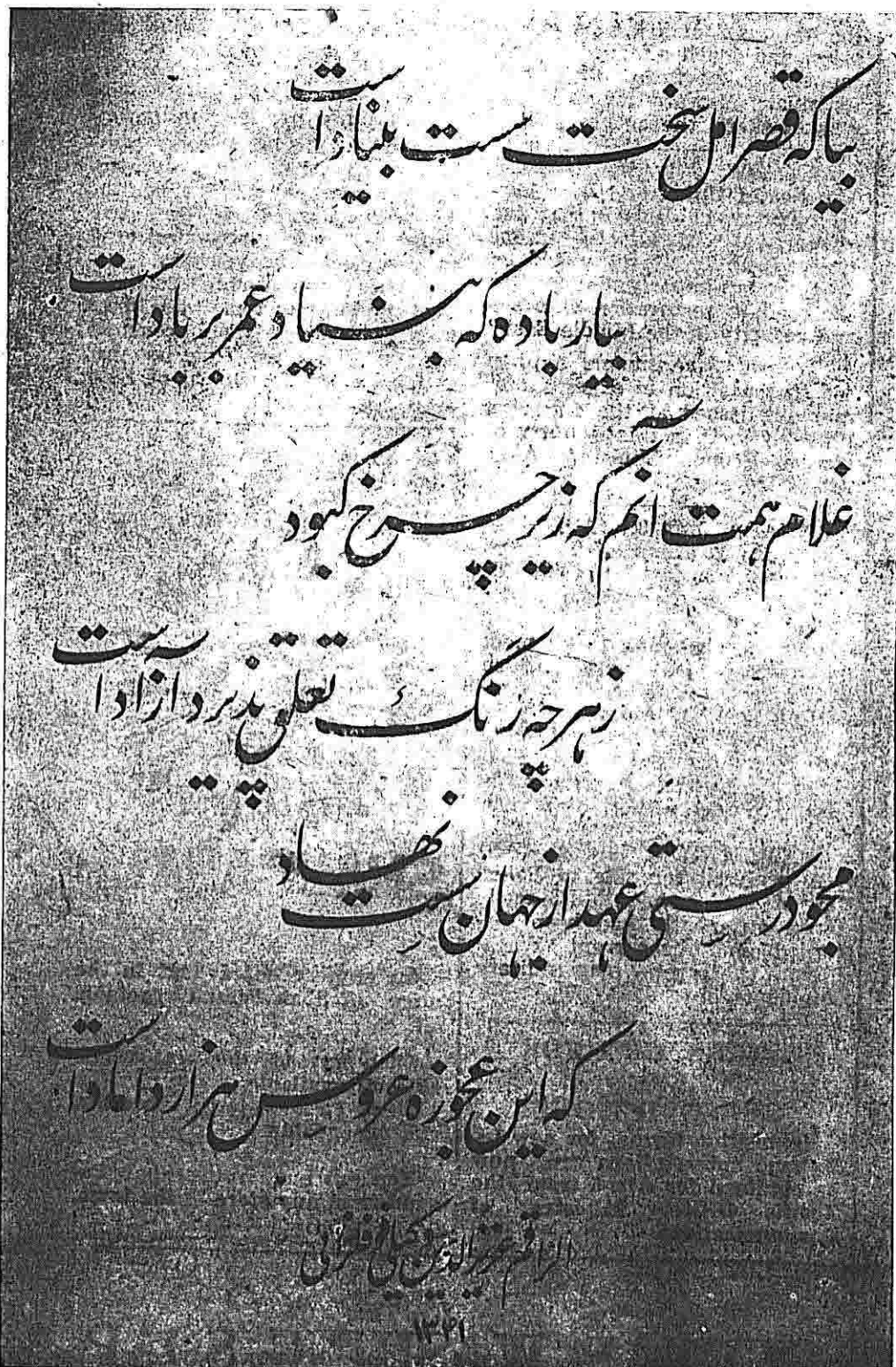
After the development of the Dewani and Dashti scripts the art of calligraphy reached its peak. This example of Dewani script was done by Azizuddin Popalzai

four years ago. His book on manuscripts and calligraphy is expected to be published soon.



Naskh script developed from Kufic letters in which many famous works are extant. These lines were written on behalf of the anniversary of Prophet Mohammad by

Azizuddin Popalzai who today is one of the leading calligraphers in Afghanistan.



Famous works like the 15th century Shah Nama of Firdausi and the Gulistan of Saadi were written in Tastaleek script by some of the most famous calligraphers of Khorasan during the Temurid and Saljouki eras.



Numerous manuscripts in Kufic script are present in art galleries and museums around the world. Calligraphy developed highly in Khorasan and many styles were origi-

nated by famous calligraphers in Herat. Here are more than 12 forms of Kufic inscriptions of the holy Koran.



Minister of Information and Culture, Abdul Rauf Benawa (first left), meets the Iranian delegation which has come here to participate in the Seminar of Manuscripts, which is opening tomorrow.

Calligraphy

(Contd. from page 3)

Another masterpiece of this school was the divan (anthology) of Hazrat Jami (1414-1492). A copy of the divan now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art is believed to have been written during Jami's life by the famous calligrapher, Abdul Karim Khwarazmi. This closely resembles the one written by Abdul Rahim his brother. Both inscribed magnificent manuscripts in Tastaalek.

Other renowned calligraphers of the Herat school were—Abdul Karim the son of Abdul Rahim Khwarazmi and Ibrahim bin Shahrukh. After the Tastaalek form of writing reached its peak two other scripts, Dewani and Dashti, were developed—with the latter two the art of calligraphy passed its period of grandeur.

In the 11th century two schools were extant. One was the school of Abdul Rahman Herawi who lived at the time of the fall of the Sada-zoi empire (18th century) a master scribe in Tastaalek. Today many follow his school the most famous of whom is Faiz Kabuli. The late Mirza Mohammad Ayub was also a calligrapher of this school.

Another famous Tastaalek school is that of Said Ata Mohammad Shan Kandahari whose son Usman Aqa and two students Said Daud Alhus-saini and Said Eshan Aqa have kept alive until the present day this form of writing and who follow the style of the eminent Mir Emad.

Apart from this, a school of broken script has also been present from the last few centuries. Examples of the calligraphy of Ghulam Mohammad Khan Tarzi Afghan show yet another form of writing from the last few centuries. Exam-jor Afghan calligrapher.

300 Mizos Killed

NEW DELHI, July 30, (DPA)—More than 300 Mizo rebels have been killed by Indian security forces since they started their rebellion in Assam State in 1966 and 3,400 were taken prisoners, the "Times of India" said here yesterday quoting reliable sources. The Mizo rebels demand autonomy for themselves or complete independence. In the course of this year, 60,000 Mizos were settled outside their territory so that the fight against the rebels could be carried on to greater effect.

Weather Forecast

Skies throughout the country will be mainly clear. Yesterday the warmest region of the country was Bost with a high of 44 C, 111 F. The coldest region of the country was North Salang with a low of 12 C, 53 F. The temperature in Kabul at 9:30 a.m. was 27 C, 80 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:		
Kabul	33 C	14 C
	91 F	57 F
Kandahar	42 C	27 C
	107 F	80 F
Herat	35 C	23 C
	95 F	73 F
Ghazni	32 C	17 C
	89 F	63 F
Jalalabad	38 C	28 C
	100 F	82 F
Mazare Sharif	38 C	27 C
	100 F	80 F
Farah	41 C	22 C
	106 F	72 F



ARIANA CINEMA
At 2, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
American cinemascope colour film in Farsi CAT BALLOU
PARK CINEMA
At 2, 4, 6, 8, 10
Iranian Film THE MAN FROM ASPHAHAN

Afghan Week In Review

The Budget; Royal Tour; Cabinet Changes

By Wakibeen

He told the people of Jaghory that on this journey some members of the government and Parliament are accompanying him and that "It is our hope that you will find the opportunity to talk to them and make known your wishes so that solutions may be sought to your problems."

A reshuffle in the cabinet of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal was another event during the week. Abdullah Yafali, minister without portfolio, became minister of planning a post which he held before. As minister without portfolio he is being replaced by Dr. Mohammad Anas, the governor of Kandahar.

The new minister of justice is Dr. Mohammad Ehsan Taraki, legal adviser to the Prime Minister. The outgoing ministers of justice and planning are to be given other assignments, the announcement said.

A school for Koochi (nomad) children was opened in Logar province. This is the tenth school opened by the government for the Koochis. Some 2.5 million of them live in different parts of the country.

The food procurement department announced that during the Third Five Year Plan period it proposes to increase grain storage capacity considerably and it is to install a mill capable of grinding 200 tons of wheat in 24 hours.

The College of Medicine announced that France will help Afghanistan build a 120-bed hospital.

Japan will extend a \$2 million loan to Afghanistan for the construction of a drinking water network in three—possibly four—provinces the ministry of planning reported last week.

Detroit Gets Longterm Govt. Loans To Help Rebuild City

WASHINGTON, July 30, (AP)—President Johnson ordered the Small Business Administration Saturday to make available longterm, low interest loans to home owners and small businessmen in riot-torn Detroit to help rebuild dwellings and establishments.

This action was announced at the White House by Cyrus Vance, Johnson's personal representative in Detroit who returned to Washington for the day to report to the chief executive.

Johnson, said Vance, directed the SBA administrator to declare devastated sections of Detroit to be disaster areas. This means that property owners in those sections may apply for 30-year loans at three per cent interest to help rebuild their homes and businesses.

Vance said he could make no estimate now of the dollar volume of loans that might eventually be granted.

The question being asked was: how can the city rebuild to avoid another riot?

Physical rebuilding is an awesome task. But for Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh and others, hopeful the city will not again erupt in flames, there is reconstruction of a more urgent nature—rebuilding the bridges between white and black.

And this task, many feel, cannot even begin until Detroit answers questions like—what happened? How did it happen? Why did it happen?

They are questions, the leaders in both communities admit, that may not be answered for months, perhaps years.

Already the brooding distrust of policemen that runs strongly through urban Negro slums is breeding anger at the police and National whites.

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New Ministers

(Contd. from page 1)
is founded and developed," he said. "The duty of officials of the Ministry of Justice in strengthening relations between the three organs of the state are highly significant."

"We hope to take firm steps in the direction of establishing an effective and active judicial system, implementing laws, protecting the state's and the individual's rights and establishing social justice."

Dr. Halder bid farewell to the officials of the ministry and thanked them for cooperating with him during his term of office.

Deputy Minister of Justice Dr. Abdul Walid Hoqoqi and President of Public Security and Civil Servants Mohammad Qadir Taraki also spoke on the occasion.

Dr. Mohammad Ehsan Taraki was born in Kabul 34 years ago. After graduating from Isteglal High School, he joined the College of Law and Political Science of Kabul University. In 1957 he graduated and joined the college as assistant professor.

In 1962 he went to France for further studies and three years later he got his doctorate in administrative law from Paris University.

In 1964, after returning to Kabul, he was appointed member of the Prime Minister's office while continuing his teaching career in the university. In 1966 he was appointed legal adviser to the Prime Minister.

Dr. Taraki has travelled in Europe extensively. He has written several pamphlets. At present he is working on a book entitled Democracy and Parliamentarianism.

World Congress Of Federalists To Meet In Oslo

OSLO, July 30, (AP)—Delegates from several nations, including 200 from Japan, have gathered here for the 1967 World Congress of Federalists, opening here today.

Hiroshima Mayor Setsuo Yamada will be one of the guest speakers.

Monday and Tuesday, delegates will discuss world peace at the Oslo university center. Themes include "a new approach in search of world order," "United Nations peace-keeping forces today and tomorrow" and "world peace through world law."

The official opening ceremony Sunday night will take place at the downtown university festival hall, where the Nobel peace prize is presented to winners of the award. The ceremony will be followed by a government reception at the ancient Akershus castle.

World News In Brief

DAMASCUS, July 30, (DPA)

An Iraqi economic delegation is here for weekend negotiations on economic cooperation and possibilities of boosting mutual trade exchanges, Damascus radio announced. The delegation, headed by Economics Minister Adib Eljader, arrived at midnight from Cairo.

VIENNA, July 30, (DPA).

Two West German citizens went on trial before a military court in Constanza yesterday on charges of trying to destroy Roman church documents abroad. A West German lawyer is representing them. Both were arrested last May 31 during a Romanian holiday. A protestant pastor said to have handed them the old documents was also arrested.

TOKYO, July 30, (DPA).

The Japanese Fuji Steel Company, second biggest steel producer in Japan, will take over the Tokai steel works Tuesday in a merger boosting Fuji's monthly output to more than one million tons, Jiji Press reported here yesterday.

The merger would make Fuji the nation's fourth largest enterprise, and touch off even fiercer competition between Fuji and its rival Yawata for a larger market share, the agency said.

MOSCOW, July 30, (AP).

The Soviet Union and Iran joined Friday to declare that the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab territory would be "the most important step on the road to restoration of peace and security in the Middle East."

The two governments expressed that position in a joint communique issued at the end of a nine-day visit in this country of Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hovejda.

ANKARA, July 30, (AP).

President Ayub Khan of Pakistan will visit Turkey October 29, a foreign ministry spokesman said Friday.

Ayub is scheduled to meet Saturday in Iran with Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and Iranian leaders.

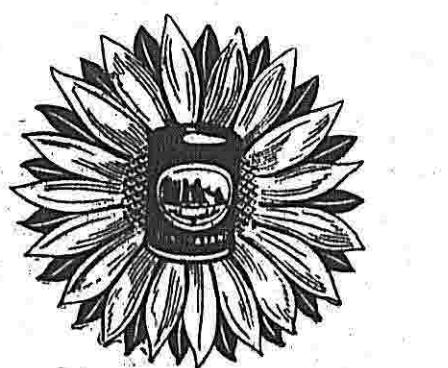
The Pakistan head of state will be returning a visit to Pakistan by Turkish President Cevdet Sunay earlier this year.

WASHINGTON, July 30, (AP)

A proposal for sale to Pakistan of 100 surplus U.S.-made tanks apparently had been discarded amid the current Washington controversy over military shipments abroad.

REQUESTION FOR TELEPHONE SUBSCRIPTIONS

Requisition forms for new telephone subscriptions can now be obtained for Afs. 5 from the Tariffs Office, Ministry of Communications.



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